

The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

R. VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic

[\$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

No 51

SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, DECEMBER 17, 1873.

Vol 40

THE ALDINE CHROMOS FOR 1874.

The two chromos presented to subscribers of THE ALDINE for 1874 are such beautiful and unusual works of art—faithful copies of actual paintings in oil made by the celebrated artist, Thomas Moran, from studies of nature—that we feel justified in calling special attention to them. These chromos represent scenes characteristic of the East and the West: the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and the Cliffs of Green River in Wyoming Territory. In all the range of grand and beautiful American scenery, it would be difficult to find two more picturesque or charming views, unlike as nature in her varying moods, yet appropriate companion pieces.

The view in the White Mountains gives the beholder a grand and sublime scene of the most famous region in New England, a picture which is filled with the very spirit of the region. The subject is treated with much breadth and feeling, without an overloading of peaks and cliffs which so often spoil the artistic effect. The top of the principal mountain is surrounded by clouds of misty beauty, which add life to the scene, indicating, as they do, action. The picture is one of the elements—earth, air, water—thrown together by the hand of the great artist. Such a picture is always fresh, and never grows dull. The dashing brook, the rich group of autumn-clothed trees, the deep down, far away meadows, the stream rushing down the mountain's side, the crags and rocks, the hint of cloud mysticisms, and innumerable mountains beyond, all of which the artist gives us in this picture, make it the most notable and really artistic chromo ever offered to the American public.

In pleasing contrast with the blue clouds and cool heights of the White Mountains, we have in the Cliffs of Green River a golden, sun-bathed landscape, with a sky full of glory—a breaking away of the clouds to let the King of Day through! The physical geography of the Great West is very peculiar, and this Mr. Moran has faithfully reproduced. A grand red sandstone rock, or butte, rises like a ruined castle from one side of the river, reflecting all the brilliant hues of the sky, which are also reproduced in the water. The picture is exceedingly brilliant, but some too much so for the heart of the Great American Desert, where this scene is laid. The foreground of this picture is very rich, and the study of trees is delicate and natural. One may carefully examine the whole of the chromo offered to the public, and fail to find elsewhere so much real artistic excellence as in these two representative landscapes. They are every way worthy of the great art journal of America—THE ALDINE. These chromos are so fine, they can only be compared with the highest priced pictures offered in the market. It would be an injustice to place them by the side of any of the cheap prints commonly sent out by newspapers as premiums to their subscribers.

Miscellany.

A Very Curious Case.

Mr. Leonard Sargent, of Manchester, Vt., formerly active in politics, and once Lieutenant Governor of that State, has published a pamphlet containing a narrative of, and the evidence in, a famous murder case which occurred early in the present century. Mr. Sargent was one of the counsel for the defence, and his account of the incidents, which covered a period of eight years, is very interesting.

The pamphlet is printed for the purpose of giving to lawyers the points in a case which have often been quoted; but additional importance is attached to it from the prominent part taken by the newspapers, even at that early day, in public affairs.

In 1812 there lived in Manchester a man named Barney Boorn, who had two sons, Stephen and Jesse, and a son-in-law named Russell Colvin, all living with him. Colvin was an eccentric man supposed to be insane at times, and frequently absenting himself for days, without notice, and without giving any account of his adventures. At last he was missing so long that people began to make inquiries, and suspicions of foul play were aroused. Months and years passed, and yet there was no explanation of Colvin's absence. Some of the neighbors remembered that the Boorn brothers, very shortly after his disappearance, had declared that Colvin was dead, and that they had "put him where potatoes would not freeze." They had not been on good terms with him, and this added to the prejudices against them.

Singularly enough, other circumstances began to accumulate against the brothers. Some children found a dilapidated hat, which was recognized as the one Colvin wore at the time of his disappearance. Search was then made for the bones of the supposed murdered man. Soon afterward a dog uncovered some bones beneath an old stump, which at first were pronounced to be human bones, but subsequently were found not to be.

An uncle of the boys had a dream in which Colvin came to his bedside and told him that he had been murdered. A barn in the neighborhood was mysteriously burned, and it was at once conjectured that the murdered man had been buried under it, and that the fire was intended to destroy all traces of the crime.

All these circumstances added to the excitement against the Boorns. Stephen was then out of the State, but Jesse was arrested. He confessed that his brother Stephen had told him a short time previously that he and Colvin had quarrelled, and that he had killed Colvin by a blow on the head. The people of the neighborhood and for miles around spent the next few days in another search for Colvin's bones, but none were found.

Stephen Boorn was brought home. He denied the statement of Jesse, and asserted his innocence. The brothers were imprisoned to await the meeting of the grand jury. The principal witness before that body was a forger, who had been confined in jail with the Boorns. He reported in detail a confession of the murder by Jesse Boorn, and both the boys were indicted. This was in September, 1819, more than seven years after the disappearance of Colvin. In November the trial took place. Meanwhile Stephen was induced by the remarks upon the hopelessness of the case to confess the crime, in the expectation of mercy from the court. This confession was the chief evidence against them. Notwithstanding it was drawn out by the hope of obtaining a more favorable verdict, and that no body had been found as proof of the murder, or even that Colvin was dead, the brothers were convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 28th of January, 1820. The character of the evidence upon which they were convicted will attract the attention of lawyers at this time as showing that remarkable changes have taken place in criminal jurisprudence. So decisive did the testimony against them appear to be, that the mother of the convicts was expelled from the church, and the father was held as a prisoner for a time, upon the suspicion that they must have been accessory to the murder.

A few of the citizens who were disposed to be merciful, signed a petition for the commutation of the sentence against the Boorns. The legislature voted to change the sentence of Jesse to imprisonment for life, but refused to interfere with that of Stephen. It occurred to Stephen in an interview with his counsel that it would be a good plan to advertise for Colvin in the newspapers. Up to that point his counsel had believed him guilty, but he assured them that he was innocent. The following notice was therefore printed in the *Rutland Herald*:

"MURDER.—Printers of newspapers throughout the United States are desired to publish that Stephen Boorn, of Manchester, in Vermont, is sentenced to be executed for the murder of Russell Colvin, who has been absent about seven years. Any person who can give information of said Colvin may save the life of the innocent by making immediate communication. Colvin is about five feet five inches high, light complexion, light colored hair, and is about 40 years of age. Manchester, Vt., Nov. 26, 1819."

Newspapers travelled slowly then, and Stephen's friends had but little hope that this would save him even if his story was true. Three days afterwards, says Mr. Sargent's pamphlet, the *New York Evening Post* copied it, and the next day it happened that the notice was read aloud in one of the hotels in New York. Another man standing near, named Whelpley, said he had formerly lived in Manchester, and was acquainted with Colvin, and relate many anecdotes and peculiarities concerning him. Mr. Talbot Chadwick, Shrewbury, N. Y., was standing near and listened to the conversation, which made a deep impression upon his mind.

On thinking the matter over after his return home it occurred to him that a man then living with his brother-in-law, Mr. William Polhemus, of Dover, N. Y., answered exactly the description of Colvin, as given by Whelpley. Finally he wrote a letter to the *Evening Post*, giving his conclusions. Whelpley saw it, went to Dover, identified Colvin, and, after great effort, induced him to visit Manchester. There was great rejoicing in the town, and Stephen Boorn was brought from the prison to fire the cannon that celebrated his deliverance.

The author truly remarks that this case is without parallel. To the newspapers alone was due the discovery of the unknown cause of the trial and conviction of his brother-in-law, and the prevention of an unjust execution. It needs no extraordinary vision to see how difficult it would be for such a case so long to remain a mystery in these days, when everybody is a newspaper reader.

A story is told of a man in Connecticut who fell from the roof of a five story building to the sidewalk; but as he struck on the thick soles of his rubber boots, he bounded back within a quarter of an inch of the roof, and so continued to bounce, the distance decreasing by only a quarter of an inch at each journey. He subsisted on hard-boiled in rubber balls, which he managed to catch on the bound, and, at the end of a month, was stopped and restored to his family.

A Terrible End.

A New York paper recently contained an account of the conviction of a Canadian named Henry E. Davies, and several English confederates, at St. Petersburg, where they broke into St. Isaac's church, and into the museum of the imperial winter palace, stealing from there a large quantity of precious stones. Davies formerly a resident of New York, employed by a firm dealing in fire-proof safes, was sentenced to penal servitude in the gold mines of the Ural, and arrived at Dirgoroy Station. The governor of the penal colony told Davies that his second on his part would be vigorously punished with the nozi (the terrible whip with which Russian convicts are lashed). Davies, during the first week, worked quietly in the mine. However, it became apparent to the keepers that an independent spirit began to prevail among the members of this gang, and one day, during the half-hour allowed for dinner, all of them suddenly sprang to their feet and broke their chains, which had been previously filed through, and attacked their four keepers, Davies being their leader. The keepers were taken unawares and were overpowered. In a few minutes they had been beaten and stoned to death with their axes. The mine was the most distant from Dirgoroy, where half a company of infantry were stationed. The victor-convict resolved to steal cautiously to the next mine, and there raise a revolt. They succeeded there likewise, the keepers being set upon by convicts in front and rear. There were seventy-five convicts in this mine, and it took some time before they were freed. Davies had now at his command upwards of one hundred men, twelve of whom were armed with revolvers. This desperate gang rushed out of the mine toward the barracks, hoping to surprise the governor and the soldiers. The running convicts came near the first fence of the barracks before the soldiers noticed them. While they were scaling it they were seen by the sentinel, who fired his gun. All the soldiers and the governor rushed out of the building, and the governor ordered the soldiers to fire at the convict. But Davies had expected this and he ordered the men to lie down. Thus the revolt was proclaimed. The governor then advanced, and a desperate hand to hand struggle ensued. Both sides fought like lions, and the ground was strewn with wounded men. Finally only some forty of the convicts were left on their feet. Notwithstanding Davies' frantic appeals to fight on they took to their heels, and Davies, who had fired off all the barrels of his revolver, was compelled to follow them. The fugitives took refuge in a condition, where they were shut up, as in a trap. The governor shouted to the convicts to surrender, promising to spare their lives in that event. About thirty of them yielded and left the mine. Davies doggedly refused to surrender. On the following day all the other convicts surrendered likewise, and Davies was left alone. He was already faint with hunger and thirst, but his dead spirit did not give way. The governor civilly intimated that he should perish in the mine. He did not send any of his men into it until the evening of the third day. They found Davies dead. His face was terribly distorted; having had no time to drink for eighty hours his sufferings must have been frightful. The convicts received thirty lashes. Nineteen of them were killed in the first struggle. The soldiers lost seven men.

Nothing more difficult than to make or suggest anything new. There is an ever ready somebody to question a claim to an invention, and to accuse authors of having borrowed or stolen the views or expressions of others. With that fact before our eyes, most persons will agree that all the known contrivances for assisting deaf ears to hear are not only awkward, clumsy things, but are generally constructed upon unphilosophical principles.

The horns, bell-shaped tubes, flexible pipes, etc., are suitable articles, but poor assistants for gathering and concentrating sonorous vibrations. The external ear, with the elastic cartilage and deep gyrating furrows (on the plan of a series of inclined planes) terminating in the *meatus* leading to the inner acoustic apparatus, was satisfactory to that Supreme Intelligence which constructed the organ. No other form or shape is so perfect in that respect. Now, whoever makes a tin metallic model of the outer ear, large enough to give ten times more surface for arresting atmospheric vibrations, will be successful where other mechanical schemes hopelessly fail. Nature invariably presents the trap-door for us to follow, animals being simply imitated machinery.

How to Succeed—What constitutes Success.

The young man who thinks he can carry his boyish pranks into the serious business of life is not a man, and defrauds himself and his employer. "After work, play." That should satisfy the most sanguine. "Business before pleasure" is the motto of the prudent man whose guide is experience, and it is sufficient for the novice in active life.

But it is desirable to see the young man just starting in life so wedded to his former enjoyments as to place them above present duties. Yet this is often the case. The young man, who, to steer his own bark, launches forth on the sea of life, too often looks back on the pleasures he leaves behind, and, forgetful of present duties, steers back to past enjoyments.

There is no royal road to success any more than to knowledge. He who would succeed must work; and after all there is more real enjoyment in work, which has a worthy object, than in play or pleasure intended to kill time. We remarked a few days ago to a business man whose present means are amply sufficient, but who worked really harder than

figures, the fact is that farming in the West does not pay. We have seen here at the Provincial Exhibition a good display of the products of those lands, including the tall corn, and, no doubt, it spoke well for the fertility of the soil; but with these was not a word of the circumstances that made that land worthless, acre for acre, than one third the value of the farms in Canada. The circumstances that make the Western farms so little worth to the farmer may be summed up in a few words—Inordinately low prices for farm produce; high taxes on everything needed by the farmer; exorbitant rates for the transportation of his produce; a unhealthyness of the climate.

A DEAR ELECTION.

The Scotsman says—The late R. W. Gresham election, though by no means wonderful an event as it was some people's interest to repeat it, seemed really to require some explanation—what it has now received. It was an evil in its way that the Liberals should lose such a county, and now we see that money was the root of that particular evil, as of evils in general. The county would appear to have been bought, and bought at a very high price. The official statement of the successful candidate's expenses foots up £10,064, 9s 11d, or \$53,322 00, and everybody knows that in such cases the accounts which are presented to, and passed by the sheriff do not comprise all the expenses which candidates somehow incur. But, take it as it is, the amount as shown in the official accounts is appreciated in at least the modern history of Scotch elections; and, though in the mean while it may largely help to explain the result, it does not explain it all.

The average price per head paid by Colonel Campbell for each elector he polled is £58.44. It does not follow, of course, that every elector or any elector obtained that or any other sum, but that was the sum per head of the electors paid to some body for using whatever means were found necessary to induce the electors to vote as they did. It must be assumed that the colonel would not have paid at that inordinate and unappreciated rate if he could have been elected without it; and therefore it cannot be denied that he is a member for *Renfrewshire* because he was able and willing to pay £58.44 for, though not to, each man that voted for him. If he could have got in by spending only £5000, he would doubtless not have spent £10,000; and as he did spend the larger sum as a condition and necessity of getting in, he is really the representative, not so much of the constituency as of his £10,064, 9s 11d.

Ear Trumpets.

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any of his numerous employees, that he ought to "take it easy." Said he: "I am never so happy as when I have more to do than I can do—I may wear out in working, but I dread to rust out in idling." He was right. His work was a part of his life, and it was always faithfully done. To apprentices especially, this earnestness and interest in their work is necessary if success is ever to be attained.—Scientific American.

The Scientific American.

In these times every man who has money to invest desires to place it where it will make the best return. This being admitted, we undertake to say that \$3, invested in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, will return threefold, in the amount of valuable information which its columns supply. Mechanics, inventors, manufacturers, farmers as well as every head of a family, will get, on an average, \$10 worth of information from a year's subscription.

Talk about high prices and hard times! Here is something cheap enough to stop the mouths of all grumblers: A large volume of 832 pages, full of costly engravings, for \$5, and less to clubs. If any of our readers think we can get rich at such prices, let them try the experiment. Send in your subscriptions. Do not forget the fact that this is a weekly paper, not published once a month merely, as are many publications devoted to specialties; but remember that for \$3 you get a copy of the paper every week during the year.

Among the many interesting anecdotes in Colonel Forney's "Reminiscences of Public Men," the following of the late John C. Rives, will be appreciated by those who knew that somewhat rough but quick-witted gentleman.

The anecdotes of John C. Rives had a special flavor, and never a sting. One day, when Douglas and a few of us were standing in "the Hall in the Wall," a celebrated resort for Senators and members, Rives came in and joined us. It was in 1854, just after Douglas had introduced his bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise. Rives, five his partner, Francis P. Blair, was opposed to it, and made no hesitation in saying so. Douglas twisted him about getting out of the party lines, and tried to convince him that his measure was right.

"I don't like it, Douglas, and never can like it. It is unequalled. It reminds me of a fellow who, having gone pretty nearly through all the follies of life, took it into his head to hire a bully to do his fighting. He made a contract with the stoutest brute he could find, and they started on their journey down the Mississippi. After every landing the quarrel was picked by the one, and the battle fought by the other. It was tough work sometimes, but rather enjoyable. At last they reached New Orleans. On the levee they found a stout, brassy stevedore, and after some chaffing, a row was started, and the two began to pummel each other. They were well matched, but, aided by his experience, the only beat the stevedore. 'I say, boss,' said his fighting man, 'I give up this job; you're too much for me! I don't see any reason in it' at last he fought."

Of course the laugh was against Judge Douglas, and more rebuked the hit more than himself.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF THE 2ND OFFICER OF THE "SIBERIA."—On the 16th Nov. the day before the arrival of the Cunard steamer "Siberia" at Boston, from Liverpool, a sea-man named Walter fell overboard from the starboard rigging. A heavy sea was running at the time, and the ship was under full headway. The second officer, Arthur J. Whitehead, was on the bridge at the time, and immediately threw over a life buoy. He stopped the engine's instantly, and jumping into the life-boat, called for volunteers to go to the rescue of the drowning sailor. The boat was manned and dropped from the deck immediately, and went back over the rough sea. The wind was blowing a gale from the north-east, and the boat was nearly swamped. The search was fruitless, the poor fellow having been carried under at once. In supplying the boat with difficulty was experienced and Mr. Whitehead was very badly bruised. This was the third time he has risked his own life to save that of others, and he has earned the reputation of being one of the bravest men in the Cunard line.

The passengers, recognizing the heroism of Mr. Whitehead, proposed to raise a purse of money as a testimonial, but he positively refused to accept anything.

The English ship "Challenger," which is going around the world examining the mysterious sea depths, reports that it has found the Atlantic depths very uniform, rarely under 2,000 fathoms and never over 2,500 fathoms. The ship has visited San Jago Island, where fortifications and barracks have all turned to decay, is a desolation which must be too sad to be picturesque. Little, solitary St. Paul's Island was also surveyed, Mr. Bryant, the schoolmaster of the Challenger, was missed from the ship at the Capd Verdes, and was found dead on the summit of a high mountain.



Walker's California Bitters
Free from Alcohol
California Bitters

Telegraphic News.

Ottawa, Dec. 13. The 'Gazette' to-day contains two appointments, Henry Higham, Chief of River Police and H. Chaloner Shipping Master at Quebec.

Neither the death of Senator Locke nor Steeves makes any vacancy, as Maritime Provinces were allowed four extra Senators until Island entered Union. You have yet two Senators.

A mass meeting of working men is to be held in Toronto, to-night, will be addressed, by Milton, M. P., from Hamilton.

Prof. Agassiz, the greatest naturalist of the age, died last night at his residence, Cambridge, after an illness of a few days.

England has asked France to facilitate an inquiry into the Ville du Havre disaster, and has offered to defray the expenses of British witnesses. France has accepted the offer, and promises that the investigation shall be searching and complete.

The Government of Switzerland has decided to hand the Papal Nuncio his passports on account of the Pope's last Encyclical letter.

Bazine has addressed a letter to his counsel, thanking them for their efforts in his behalf, and concluding as follows: 'I shall not appeal against the sentence, not wishing to prolong, in the eyes of the world, the spectacle of such a painful struggle. I request you take no further steps. I look no longer to men for judgment. Strong in my conscience, which reproaches me with nothing, I confidently await the justification which will come with the lapse of time and the subsidence of party passions.'

Fourteen persons have been found drowned in the docks since the fog. Many other fatal accidents reported.

Ship Arabia, from Calcutta for Boston, has foundered at sea. Thirteen of the crew were drowned. Remainder were rescued by the Que Tropic, from Kingston, Jamaica, and landed at Gravesend.

The Allan Steamers.

It is well known that the contract between the Grand Trunk Road and the Allan steamers will shortly expire. The Grand Trunk, as we understand the matter, are desirous of transporting their own freight across the Atlantic. They see no reason why they should not pocket the profits, as well as Sir Hugh. The road is spending a great deal of money to put itself in first rate condition and has changed, or is fast changing, its gauge for its greater advantage. It has been stated what an amount of freight is concentrated here and is on the way. Now a few years ago the boat was on the other leg and some of Sir Hugh's steamers had to go over in ballast because the road could not supply the freight and the merchants here found their western trade blocked, so it was no object for the Grand Trunk to compete with the Allan line. It will take some time for the Atlantic and Galt's wharves to be rebuilt and when they are completed, if we are not misinformed, the Grand Trunk wish to occupy them with their own steamers. This is natural. On the other hand the new road from Montreal to Swanton, connecting with the Portland and Ogdensburg and Eastern will form another grand channel for the outlet of western freight which can be supplied to Sir Hugh's line. What Sir Hugh will require will be wharf room.

The Boy O'Connor.

Most of your readers will recollect (remember) a London letter writer the boy O'Connor, who went with a broken and unloaded pistol to frighten the Queen into signing a pardon for the Fenian prisoners. And many of them will remember the trial, at which the defence of insanity was set up unsuccessfully, and the verdict of guilty, which was followed by a sentence of one year's imprisonment in the house of correction, with 25 lashes with the cat. I hear that the sentence was not carried out, that he never was subject to hard labor, that he did not receive any flogging, that the term of his imprisonment was reduced from twelve to eight months, and that at the end of that time he received an outfit from G. v. n. m. t. and went out to Australia. The reason for this clemency is said by some to be the kind interest which Her Majesty took in the boy, and by others to be the fact, which they assert was discovered when he was sent to Clerkenwell, that he was insane, and that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. However that may be, I hear that he is in Australia at the present time, and has recently sent three letters in verse to the Queen, that he regards these verses as incomparably better than any our laureats ever wrote, and that he is earning a small weekly salary, not, however, by means of poetry, but by performing the duties of a clerk in some merchant's office. I hope sincerely he may remain there.

JAPANESE MINT OPERATIONS.—The second annual report of Mr. Kinder, late of her Majesty's Mint at Hongkong, and now Director of the Imperial Mint at Osaka, has just been received, and shows the activity and regularity with which the coinage operations of Japan are carried on. It appears that the gold coins struck during the year amounted to a value of about five millions sterling, and those of silver to about \$800,000, the aggregate number of pieces passed for issue being 26,151,205, being an increase on the previous year of 10,647,228 in the number of coins, and

of £1,600,000 in value. The design of the coinage has been changed so as to indicate the value in large Japanese characters on the reverse while on the obverse the value has been introduced in Roman characters. The denominations of the gold pieces are equal respectively to about £4, £2, £1, 10s., and 4s., while of silver they range from 4s. downwards. In concluding his report Mr. Kinder remarks that it is encouraging to be able to state that the Japanese and the European officials work harmoniously, and the operations are well conducted and also very regular in their attendance.

THE CHARLOTTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S DINNER, will be held at Morrison's Hotel, on THURSDAY, 15TH INSTANT, at 6 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

The Standard.

SAINT ANDREWS, DEC. 17, 1873.

Government in Session—Meeting of the Legislature.

As intimated in our last edition, the Local Government met in Session on Wednesday, and determined among other business the meeting of the Legislature, which we learn from the 'Daily News,' is to take place for the despatch of business on

THURSDAY, 27th FEBRUARY;

this, we may rely upon, as the Editor of the 'News' is a member of the Government, and is consequently an authority.

The Government also appear desirous to promote the construction of Railways, an excellent policy, and one which will commend itself to the constituencies. They will introduce a Bill for granting a subsidy on certain conditions—of \$5,000 per mile to aid the construction of projected lines, such as the Great Shore Line, from St. Stephen via St. George to St. John, from Fredericton to Chatham, from Gagetown to Western Extension, and other projected roads. These undertakings are proposed by the people, who also claim such subsidy as the Government can give without crippling the Province. As a matter of course, such expenditures will lead to increased taxation, but they will also increase the income. It is to be hoped that the aid given will be in money, and not in land, as large tracts of the most valuable timber and farming lands are already locked up by Railway companies. We agree with the views expressed by Mr. Jenkin in his address on Immigration. It is bad policy to give or sell immense tracts of country to a few individuals, as in time it will lead, as it is fast doing, to a landed aristocracy, if we may use the term, and drive the poor emigrant a long distance back from the centres of population, to encounter difficulties, which he otherwise would not be subjected to. The general Immigration policy of the Government is a good one, and has, so far, proved beneficial to the Province. It no doubt can be made more perfect, for as remarked by Mr. Jenkin—"it was a mistake to offer free grants of land. People do not care for that which they get for nothing." This however, we cheerfully acknowledge, that one of its most active members, the Hon. Mr. Stevenson, deserves the thanks of his constituents and the Province generally, for his superior executive ability, in so successfully carrying out its Immigration policy.

Another matter under consideration of the Council was the location of the Riviere du Loup Railway, from Woodstock upwards, a subject which we fully discussed in our leader on Wednesday last. We quote from the 'News'—"Though no formal conclusion has been arrived at, it seems to be the opinion of the Government that the route adopted is in the valley of the River St. John according to the true meaning of the Act, and as near to the bank of that river as the configuration of the country will allow, having proper regard to the cost of construction. On this last named point, Mr. Perley's report speaks very decidedly."

This may be correct in the eyes of the shareholders, but others believe differently. Was it not the distinct understanding by the Legislature and people, that the gauge was to be the same as the Intercolonial and Fredericton Branch? Have they not reduced the gauge to 3 feet 6 inches, thereby reducing the cost of construction; and they get Government aid amounting to \$20,000 a mile, while 5 feet 6 in. Railways only received \$5,700 per mile, notwithstanding the large increase in cost of equipment, &c. In addition to all this, the River du Loup railway takes passengers from Woodstock to Edmundton five miles up river, then back five miles up a heavy grade, and then out to the river again at Hartland, traveling 19 miles, while the distance by the river is 11 miles. We should like to know if Railway men are to control the Province politically and commercially.

Illness of Rev. P. Keay.

With feelings of much regret, we announce the Rev. Mr. Keay was so unwell on Sabbath morning last, that he was obliged to stop a short time after commencing his sermon, and intimate to the congregation, that he was unable to continue Divine Service, from sickness. The announcement was received by his hearers, with the deepest feelings of sorrow, which are shared in by the community generally. The beloved and faithful Pastor of the Scotch Church, in, we regret to add, thoroughly prostrated from his unceasing and arduous ministerial labors in town and country, not having had assistance, nor rest, for the past six years. We are pained to add, that it will be some time, before he will be able to resume his ministerial office, even should his health permit of his doing so, which, however, is uncertain at the present; indeed it is not probable that his strength

will admit of his again resuming the onerous duties of his office, which is deeply lamented by his congregation and many others in the community. It will be a difficult matter to obtain a clergyman who can supply his place in the Church and community.

THE SHORE LINE.—We are pleased to notice that our St. George friends are preparing for legislative action with reference to this necessary undertaking. At a meeting recently held at St. George, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to get the Petition signed, which was adopted at the large meeting held a couple of months ago, and have it forwarded to the Legislature, viz: Messrs. A. H. Gillmor, S. Johnson, H. Lodge, J. E. Lynott, John A. McCaffin, W. K. Reynolds and Thomas Barry. It is to be hoped that the Petition will be largely signed, and that a powerful deputation will visit Fredericton early in the Session—that no stone will be left unturned to secure all the facilities there can be judiciously granted, for the accomplishment of this great and much needed public work. We greatly mistake the push, energy, and pluck of our St. George friends, if they do not succeed in their patriotic and praiseworthy efforts, to wipe out the blot of "isolation" from the rest of the Province and Dominion. We wish them abundant success, and will on another occasion, refer to the "Shore Line."

The Agricultural Society's Dinner, as advertised in another column, will be held to-morrow, Thursday, at Morrison's Hotel, to celebrate the Fifty Fourth Anniversary of the Society. We trust the farmers will be largely represented on the occasion. Dinner on the table at 6 1/2 P. M.

TEA MEETING.—The Ladies of the Methodist Church, here, held a Tea Meeting in Stevenson's Hall, on Monday and Tuesday evenings. The attendance on both evenings notwithstanding the shortness of the notice, was much larger than could have been expected; the tables were well supplied with tea, coffee, cake and other good things, to which ample justice was done. We understand that \$75 was realized from the entertainments.

The letter of "a Churchman" will be seen in another column. He is deservedly severe on someone in the community, whom he suspects of being guilty of "scattering firebrands" among the members of All Saints' Church, and whom he also says the dastardly act of having desecrated the Church twelve months ago, was imputed. It is to be regretted, that the perpetrator of that disgraceful act has not been brought to justice. We have seen the "Circular" alluded to by our correspondent, and cannot conceive, that any but a weak minded person would act on the suggestion of "expunging" the Cross. We do not desire or intend to take part in the discussion on its use or abuse. It would be well for the writer of the "Circular" to read, mark, and inwardly digest the quotation which he gives from John iv. 24.

The letter of "Boreas" is received. It is better adapted for the Weather Bureau at Ottawa than for a newspaper. With some of his positions we agree, while from others we dissent. If he will call at this office he can see the official weather reports referred to in his letter.

The Hon. PETER MITCHELL is as popular when out of office, as when he was Minister of Marine and Fisheries. A large number of the citizens of St. John gave him a grand Sleigh drive on Monday, and in the evening a dinner at the Victoria Hotel; after the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were disposed of, Mr. Mitchell responded to his health, which had been proposed by the chairman; he alluded to his political life, and concluded an eloquent speech, by looking hopefully forward to again holding office.

The death of the eminent naturalist and scientist, Professor Agassiz, took place at Cambridge, Mass., on the evening of the 14th inst. The death of this illustrious and distinguished man is a public calamity. He was a native of Switzerland, and 66 years old.

DR HAYES, the celebrated Arctic explorer, has been enjoying and delighting the citizens of St. John with lectures on Polar Sea and region. His lectures are highly commended in the city journal.

The Ministerial Candidate Mr. Moss triumphed at Toronto west, over the opposition candidate Mr. Bickford, the vote stood Moss 1,560, Bickford 1,040. The Ministers and their candidates have all been elected. The Opposition have declared their intention to offer no factious opposition, but support all good measures. At the same time they will keep a sharp look out, and the Cabinet will have some difficult questions to dispose of, which will require statesmanship and tact.

The "Jerome Artists and Royal Marionettes," whose performance here last week gave such satisfaction, are to exhibit in the Mechanics' Institute, St. John, to-morrow, Friday and Saturday, under Mr. Wm. Nannery, and will no doubt be well patronized.

Every artisan and agriculturist would benefit himself by taking the "Scientific American." It is useful in every workshop and family. The Prospectus for 1874 will be seen in another column. Subscriptions received at the STANDARD OFFICE.

The weather is precarious—one day mild, with rain, the following day cold, and the next snow. There is now tolerable clearing.

The Hon. Alex. Keith, President of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, and Grand Master

of Freemasons in that Province, is dead, aged 78. He was a native of Cathnesside, Scotland, and came to Nova Scotia when a young man, where, from small beginnings he realised a fortune by breeding. He was popular among Masons, and respected by all who knew him.

To the Editor of the Standard.

DEAR SIR.—You will remember that about a year ago you had occasion to notice in your paper, a great act of desecration committed by some miscreant in All Saints' Church, in this town, and that a reward was offered by the Church Wardens for the discovery of the perpetrator, but without success. I had hoped that the malignant and diabolical feeling then evinced, and which was commonly imputed to a well known individual, had met with such general reprobation throughout the whole community, that it would not again be likely to show itself; but I regret to find, that within the last few days Printed Circulars of a blasphemous character have been circulated through the Post Office, among the members of the congregation of that Church, which convince me, that the same person is again at work endeavoring at a season, when if ever men's hearts ought to be disposed to entertain peace and good will towards their fellow men, to scatter firebrands among them, and excite party feeling and ill-will. It is not there is too much good sense and good feeling among the church men and church women of this town, to permit their being influenced by such mean and despicable attempts to persuade them to be ashamed of the Cross as an emblem of their faith, and I can assure the individual who has taken the trouble to circulate his anonymous slanders on that Cross, that he is too well known in this community, to have any influence with the true members of a Church which he professes to belong to, but in reality does not believe in. A. C. MICHAM.

St. Andrews, 12th December, 1873.

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY.—The January number of Ballou's Monthly Magazine is issued, and a remarkable good magazine it is, when we consider that it contains 100 pages of reading matter, and is only \$1.50 per year, or 15 cents single copies. Cheap as this is the publisher sends to each subscriber a pretty little Chromo. The contents of the January number of Ballou's consist of a New Year's story of great interest, several excellent short stories, some remarkable poetry, the commencement of a story for children, more of "An Unfortunate Match," and the ending of the thrilling novelette, "The Ghost of Helder Hall," a romance that has pleased every one. Here is variety enough to suit most any taste, so we do not wonder at the popularity of Ballou's Magazine, as it is just what the people want and will have. Address: Thomas & Talbot, 36 Bromfield Street, Boston.

Ottawa, Dec. 15. The Montreal Times says the Minister of Finance is about to recall Dominion bank notes as the first step of his policy; there is no foundation for the story.

London, Dec. 24. The steamer Binafa, at Liverpool from the Gold Coast, reports the condition of the men in the British fleet there very unhealthy. On two vessels fifty seven men were down with fever. Advice of Nov 16 state that Sir Garnet Wolseley was on board the ship "Simoon," suffering from fever. He had been ill six days. The medical staff declared the attack slight.

New York, Dec. 11. Preparations for the surrender of the Virginians and the prisoners by Spain to the United States are progressing favorably. The vessel Bahia, Honduras; and the prisoners are on their way to that place. President Grant declines to accept the resignation of G. v. Nicles as Minister to Spain. Gold 110 1/2.

London, Dec. 15. Elizabeth, Queen Dowager of Prussia, is dead, aged 72. Henry Selfridge Page Winterbotham, M. P. for the Strand, and under Secretary for the Home Department, is dead.

The ex-Empress Eugenie is deeply affected at the verdict and sentence in the case of Marshal Bazaine. Her agitation is so great that she has been compelled to postpone the visit she was about to make to Queen Victoria.

The latest advices from the Cape of Good Hope say that the indications of a Kaffir outbreak in Natal are increasing. The native chiefs have leagued together and are threatening war against the whites.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN ON THE TEMPERANCE PLEDGE.—The Bishop of Lincoln has actually preached a sermon in his cathedral against the Temperance Pledge. He denounced it as unscriptural. He said that it "undermined the goodness of Christ"—which at least is rather a curious figure. The support, said the Bishop, that Timothy had been a pledged man, whom advised by St. Paul to use a little wine for his stomach's sake, would he not have injured his health and inflicted damage on the cause of truth by refusing to follow the apostolic advice? Moreover, according to the Bishop, the Pledge "leads to lying," and "it is a deadly sin for Christians to sign it." The Bishop's sermon, naturally enough, was quoted with the warmest approbation at the Licensed Victualler's Dinner in the Crystal Palace.

The little kingdom of Holland holds about a hundred and sixty millions of dollars in American railroad bonds and stocks, exclusive of all other securities issued in the States. Of this amount the annual interest due, but not paid, is estimated at \$1,000,000. Besides railroad securities, they hold large amounts of United States bonds, State bonds and other American securities,—the total value of the latter not being definitely fixed, but it certainly sums up more than a hundred millions of dollars.

DISTINCTIVE SPELLING.—That appliance of a Railway Train which serves the Engineer as a pull it short is called a Brake. Why? Because Railways were, a brake coast form, bran-

ch, an instrument for dressing the end of flax, the handle of a ship's pump and a taker's kneeling trough. None of these things are at progress. A contrivance to break spind, if denominated from its use, should be named a Break Orthography, perhaps, is violated to mark a distinction between the Railway Brake and the Railway break down, and trackage of bones, which the break too often proves inad-quate to avert.—[Punch]

GRAND TRUNK.—More cars left Gorham, N. H., for Portland Monday via the Grand Trunk than at any time in the history of the road. Furthermore there are a number of freight cars along the line waiting a chance to come in, and 840 car loads here waiting shipment. The largest Allan steamers take only 130 car loads, while the smallest, like the North American, carry only 90 car loads. There are 1250 car loads now on the way to Portland this side of Montreal.

FIRE.—About nine o'clock Tuesday night a man residing near the Grand Trunk depot in Falmouth saw a bright light issuing from the station and proceeding to the spot, discovered that the door had been burst open and the interior was in flames. Assistance was procured and the station agent's books, tickets, etc., were saved but the building was totally consumed. It was valued at about \$300.

The British Quarterly Review recently arrived at the conclusion that no invention to which Americans may lay indisputable claim is that of tarring and feathering as a punishment for offenders.

Ship News.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. CLEARED: Dec. 11, schr Wm. Todd, Wood, St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, 143 267 ft. pine boards.

1873. CHRISTMAS. 1873. USEFUL PRESENTS FOR THE SEASON. IN GREAT VARIETY OF THE RICHEST DESIGNS AND MATERIAL. MANCHESTER HOUSE. FOR SALE AT THE ODELL & TURNER.

THE PAPER! TRY IT!!

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN now in its 23th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any weekly newspaper of the kind in the world. A new volume commences January 3, 1874.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientific progress of the world; Descriptions, with beautiful engravings, of New Inventions, New Implements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds; Useful Notes, Recipes, Suggestions, and Advice, by practical writers, for Workmen and Employers in all the various arts.

The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from ten to 15 original engravings of new machinery and novel inventions.

Engravings, illustrating Discoveries, Improvements, and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Milling, Mining, and Metallurgy; Records of the latest progress in the application of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship Building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and Heat.

Farmers, Mechanics, Engineers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clergymen, Lawyers, and people of all professions will find the "Scientific American" useful to them. It should have a place in every Family, Library, Study, Office, and Counting Room; in every Reading Room, College, Academy or School.

A year's numbers contain 832 pages and SEVERAL HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS. Thousands of volumes are prepared for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, \$3 a year. Discount to clubs. Specimens sent free. May be had of all Newsdealers.

PATENTS! In connection with the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. More than 50,000 applications for patents have been made through their agency.

Patents are obtained on the best terms; Models of New Inventions and sketches examined, and advice free. All patents are published in the Scientific American the week they issue. Send for pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining patents. Address for the Paper, or concerning patents, MUNN & Co., No. 37 Park Row, New York. Branch Office, Cor. F and 7th Sts., Washington, D. C.

STOLEN! A Set of new Bits, chased them, or who knows of such having been offered for sale, will confer a favor on the owner, by leaving such information at the STANDARD OFFICE. Dec. 17, nm

40 CHEST. For sale by St. Andrews.

Government Monday, 3.

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News

ANDREWS

REK. Wood, St. Ann's
 3 267 ft. pine boards.

1873. CHRISTMAS. 1873.

USEFUL PRESENTS

TRY IT!!

ILLUSTRATED.

AMERICAN now...
 enjoys the widest circu...
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 commences January 3

the latest and most in...
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Set of new Bits,...
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 tion at the STANDARD...
 Dec. 17. nm

Tea, Tea, Tea.

Ex "Judy Darling" from London via St. John.

40 CHESTS and Half Chests super of CONGOU TEA,
 30 Half Chests Breakfast Souchong do.
 For sale by **J. W. STREET & CO.**
 St. Andrews, Nov. 19, 1873. 4i

Government House, Ottawa.
 Monday, 3rd day of November, 1873.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the 123rd section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Port of Sorel, in the County of Richelieu, and Province of Quebec, be and the same is hereby erected into and constituted a Port of Entry and a Warehousing Port for all the purposes of the said Act.

Certified,
W. A. HIMSWORTH,
 Clerk, Privy Council.
 nov 19 3i

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.
 31st day of October, 1873.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 123rd section of the Act 31 Vic. Cap. 6, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Port of Stanstead, in the Province of Quebec, be, and the same is hereby constituted a Warehousing Port for all the purposes of the said Act.

Certified,
W. A. HIMSWORTH,
 Clerk, Privy Council.
 nov 19 3i

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of Public Works until **WEDNESDAY**, the 3rd day of December, 12 o'clock noon, for the Rebuilding of the Eastern Approach of Grand Falls Bridge, and the Repairing and Painting of the Suspension Span, according to Plan and Specification to be seen at the Office of Public Works. A written engagement from two responsible persons willing to become security for the faithful performance of the work will be required. The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. M. KELLEY,
 Chief Commissioner.
 Dept. Public Works,
 Fredericton, N. B., Nov. 3, 1873. nov 12 ri

Government House Ottawa
 Wednesday, 29th day of October, 1873.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs and under the provisions of the 6th section of the Act 31st Victoria, intitled: "An Act respecting the Customs." His Excellency has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the out Port of Collingwood in the Province of Ontario, be and the same is hereby constituted and erected into an independent Port of Entry, and a warehousing Port for all the purposes of the said Act.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
 Clerk, Privy Council.
 nov 12 3i

St. Andrews Drug Store.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity that he has purchased the stock and trade of the **ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE**, and will keep constantly on hand the following articles:

Drugs, Chemicals.

PATENT MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.

Oleaver's Toilet Soaps.

QUININE WINE

Fellows' Hypophosphites.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

SHOSHENES REMEDY,

DR. BAXTER'S CHLORATE,
 with a large variety of **DRUGS, PERFUMERY, &c. IN STOCK.**

A select stock of **ENGLISH NOTE PAPERS** with ENVELOPES to match.

E. LEE STREET,
 St. Andrews, Aug. 26, 1873. ly

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to me for goods purchased from Jas. Bradley, out of my stock and store are hereby notified to make immediate payment only to Patrick McGrath, my agent at St. Andrews.

St. Andrews, June 24, 1873. **S. SHERLOCK.**

BAY RUM.

10 Gallons good Bay Rum, for sale at the **ST. ANDREWS DRUG STORE.**

Nov. 5. **E. LEE STREET.**

For sale or to Let.

THE Two story Dwelling HOUSE and Lot corner King and Parr streets. The property is pleasantly situated, and with slight repairs would make a pleasant residence. Possession given immediately. Apply at the **STANDARD OFFICE.**

Aug. 6.

Intercolonial Railway.

THE Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give Public Notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the construction of a "Deep Water Terminal" at Father Point.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Engineers' Office in Ottawa and Rimouski, on and after the 29th day of November next.

Tenders marked "Tenders for Harbour and Branch line." will be received at the Commissioners' Office, Ottawa, up to six o'clock, p. m., of the 29th day of December next.

A. WALSH,
ED. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
A. W. McLELLAN,
 Commissioners.
 Ottawa, Oct. 17, 1873. }
 Oct 29-4i

St. Andrews Foundry.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully announce that they are prepared to execute orders for **Foundry Work,** with punctuality and despatch. **STOVES** of approved patterns, **MILL** and **SHIPS CASTINGS,** and other foundry business attended to. Particular attention paid to **Blacksmith Work** of every description, and satisfaction guaranteed. By punctuality and a desire to please, they hope to merit public patronage.

A. LAMB & CO.
 St. Andrews, Oct. 22, 1873. oc22 ly

Paints and Oil.

Ex "Dorothy" from London via St. John:

8 Casks "Brandram Bros" boiled and raw **LINSEED OIL.**

2 Tons best WHITE LEAD.

10 Cwt. "Black, Yellow, Red and Green PAINTS."

1 Cask "PUTTY."

J. W. STREET & Co.
 Oct. 25, 1873. 4i

Flour, Meal, Corn, &c.

Ex "Mary Ellen" from New York:

200 Bbls. FLOUR, "Reindeer" and other brands.

25 " CORN MEAL,

200 Bushels CORN.

10 Bbls. MESS PORK, &c.

J. W. STREET & Co.
 Oct. 25, 1873. 4i

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers.

Just received in great variety a large assortment of **Ladies' Gents., and Misses' Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers** Also **FELT Overshoes** of all sizes Also **Bots and Mens' FINE and STRONG KIP BOOTS and SHOES.** Cork Soles and Slippers. The above goods will be sold very cheap for cash, please call and examine.

W. B. MORRIS,
 Berry's Block.
 Oct. 15.

BANK OF British North America.

Head Office:—London, England.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000 Sterling.

THE ST. STEPHEN BRANCH

ALLOWS **Five Per Cent. Interest** ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS

in New Brunswick or United States currency.—Money may be sent by registered letter, and receipts transmitted by mail.

Also.—Grants drafts on Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, (St. John, Fredericton and Moncton), New York, Boston, Portland, Great Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, California, and British Columbia.

Credits granted to travellers available in any part of the world.

United States Currency bought and sold.

Open for business daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

W. L. PHICATHLY, Manager,
 Oct. 14, 1873. St. Stephen.

CUT NAILS! CUT TACKS! SHOE NAILS.

S. R. Foster & Sons

STANDARD

Nail, Shoe Nail & Tack Works
 Saint John, N. B.



ESTABLISHED 1849.

(Formerly W. H. ADAMS CIVIL NAIL WORK.)

Orders solicited, prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed. sep 10 -rm

C. C. Grammar School.

WANTED—A Head Master for the C. C. Grammar School to take charge on the 22nd January next. Salary Eight hundred dollars per annum.

Applications with testimonials to be forwarded to the subscriber on or before the 15th day of December next.

CHAS. ONEIL,
 St. Andrews Oct. 28, 1873. Secretary.
 [Daily News & Fion. Reporter Im.]

MANCHESTER HOUSE,

October 1873.

O'DELL & TURNER

Have received per Steamships "OLYMPUS," "SIBERIA," "ATLAS" and "DORIAN"

A large assortment of New

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

—IN—

PILOT CLOTHS, TWEEDS,

CHEVIOTS, AND DOESKINS,

Fancy Dress Materials,

shawls, Skirts, Gloves,

Hosiery and Fancy Yarns,

Black Alpaccas,

VELVETS and VELVETEENS,

Cloaking Materials

—IN—

Beaver, Astrachans & Waterproofs.

CARPETINGS,

BLANKETS, FLANNELS,

COTTON WARPS,

HATS & CAPS,

Shirtings and Sheetings,

HATS, RIBBONS,

Feathers, Flowers,
 and Milliner's Stock.

—O—

A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Ready-Made Clothing

manufactured in London expressly for our own trade.

Our Stock has been personally selected, and purchased for CASH, in the best European Markets, and will be sold at lowest rates, Wholesale and Retail.

Additional Stock for each Department will be imported during the Fall and Winter months. oct 15 nm

Watson House.

ST. STEPHEN.

The above first-class Hotel has been refitted and is now open for the accommodation of transient and permanent boarders.

REASONABLE and VERY ATTENTION TO GUESTS.

W. RUDGE,
 PROPRIETOR.
 May 12, 1873.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa Nov 12, 1873.

AUTHORIZED discount on AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice: 6 per cent.

R. S. M. BOUCHEFFE,
 Oct 21. Commissioner of Customs.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

To take effect on **MONDAY, November 24th, 1873.**

TRAINS LEAVE.				TRAINS LEAVE.					
Exp.	Acc.	Fog.	Exp.	Exp.	Acc.	Fog.	Exp.		
St. John,	8.00	10.30	2.35	4.30	Halifax,	7.30	10.15	3.20	4.00
Hampton,	9.10	12.10	4.15	5.35	Windsor Junction,	8.10	11.15	4.48	4.48
Sussex,	10.15	2.15	6.25	6.55	Shubenacadie,	9.20	1.02	7.15	5.50
Petitodias,	11.15	3.45	8.55	8.00	Truro, Arrive	10.20	2.35	9.00	7.00
Moncton, Arrive					Truro, Leave	10.25			7.20
" Leave	12.15	5.45		10.50	Truro, Leave	10.30			3.00
Painsec Junc., Arrive	12.35	6.15			New Glasgow,	12.35			6.13
" Leave	12.40	6.50			Pictou,	1.15			7.00
Painsec Junction,	1.00	6.20	4.40		Londonderry,	1.15			9.15
Point du Chene,	1.45	7.10	4.45		Amherst,	1.50			A. M.
Amherst,	2.40	10.35			Painsec Junc., Arrive	3.35			3.10
Londonderry,	5.08	4.30			" Leave	3.40			6.40
Truro, Arrive	5.50	6.00			Point du Chene,	11.45	4.45		6.00
" Leave	6.10	6.30	7.15		Painsec Junction,	12.30	3.30		7.15
Pictou,	3.00			ACC.	Moncton,	4.05		A. M.	9.00
New Glasgow,	3.35			6.00	Exp.				
Truro,	5.45			9.50	Petitodias,	5.03	6.00	11.25	9.30
Truro,	6.10			10.20	Sussex,	6.15	7.00	2.15	11.25
Shubenacadie,	7.10	7.55	9.40	11.50	Truro,	7.14	8.05	4.05	1.65
Windsor Junction,	8.20	8.55	12.27	1.45	St. John, Arrive	8.30	9.20	6.16	2.35
Halifax, Arrive	9.00	9.30	1.25	2.30					

For full particulars see small Time Tables, which can be had at all Booking Stations.

LEWIS CARVELL,
 GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
 Railway Office, Moncton, 6th November, 1873.

EDWARD M. SMALL, M.D.
Physician & Surgeon.

OFFICE, - - - Berry's Building.
 RESIDENCE, - - - Clark's Hotel.
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.
 Calls out of Town promptly attended to.

\$100 REWARD.

THE above reward is offered to any person who will give information that will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who broke into the Hall of the "Royal Charlot de Lodge of B. T." of Bonaventure, on Sunday night, 7th, and broke the furniture and stole the funds of the Lodge. By order,
PATRICK McLAUGHLIN,
 Bonaventure, Sept. 17, 1873. Secretary.

\$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address: **G. STINSON & Co.,** Portland, Maine. 15 may 14 73

Privy Council Office.
 Ottawa, 29th Aug., 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, on the recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue and under the provisions of the 1st Section of the Act passed in the last Session of the Parliament of Canada, intitled "An Act to amend and consolidate and to extend to the whole Dominion of Canada the Laws respecting the Inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian Produce" has, by order in Council of this date, been pleased to designate the following Cities that is to say, Quebec and Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, London and Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario; St. John in the Province of New Brunswick; and Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia; as cities at and for which it is expedient to appoint inspectors of the following articles at Canadian Produce, viz:

Flour and Meal,
 Wheat and other grains,
 Barley and Potatoes,
 Potatoes and Pearlshells,
 Pickled Fish and Fish-Oil,
 Butter,
 Leather and Raw Hides and Petroleum.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
 Clerk Privy Council.
 sep 24 3i

Tenders.

Addressed to the undersigned, in a sealed envelope, marked Tenders for Printing, Paper or Binding (as the case may be), will be received until Noon of the next Session of Parliament, after which time no tender will be received, for the Printing, furnishing the Printing Paper, and the Binding required for the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada.

No tender will be received except on the blank form, which can be had on application to the undersigned, and from whom all information can be obtained.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
HENRY HARTNEY,
 Clerk Joint Committee of both Houses on Printing.
 Dept of Printing of Parliament,
 Ottawa, 16th August 1873. sep 3 3w

TEA POTS.

JUST RECEIVED per steamer Millbank, —A large assortment of **Ten-Pots and other Ware.**

CHINESE TEA-POTS,
EGYPTIAN BLACK TEA-POTS,
ROCKINGHAM TEA-POTS.

For sale low by
F. & J. A. WHITE,
 10 Gloucester street, St. J. M.

REMOVAL.

H. O'NEIL & SONS respectfully inform their friends generally, that in consequence of their late Market having been destroyed by fire, they have removed for the present to the building adjoining the store of Messrs. Robinson & Green, where they will be happy to supply the wants of their numerous customers, and beg to return thanks for the patronage heretofore received, and trust by efforts to please, to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. O'NEIL & SONS,
 St. Andrews, Aug. 20, 1873.

REMOVAL.

JAMES STOOP, MERCHANT TAILOR, begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that in consequence of the destruction of his property by fire, he has removed to Falls Store opposite the Post Office, where he will continue his business, and be happy to see his customers, and by promptness and efforts to please, to receive a continuance of the patronage hitherto afforded him.

aug. 27.

GEO. F. STICKNEY,

Has just received a supply of

Watches, Jewellery, Cutlery,

EDGE TOOLS, HARDWARE, TOYS

SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
 and FANCY GOODS, &c.

Agent for Lazarus & Morris' Perfected Spectacles. Also,
Carboline Gass Oil and Lamps.
 July 2 um

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
 OF EDINBURGH & LONDON.
 ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

FIRE & LIFE

PRESIDENT:
 His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh, K. T.

VICE PRESIDENTS:
 His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K. G.;
 His Grace the Duke Abercorn, K. G.;
 Sir John L. M. Lawrence, Bart, G. C. B. & K. S.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING
 (WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS.)

The Subscriber having been appointed General Agent for New Brunswick for the above Company, is now prepared to effect insurances on reasonable terms.

HENRY JACK,
 General Agent.
W. B. MORRIS, Agent for St. Andrews and vicinity.
 Jan. 29

Whitman's Threshing Machine.

Superiority is claimed for these Machines in the following points:

FOR Threshing and Cleaning more Grain, suitable for market, with less power and being more simple, durable, and less likely to get out of repair than any other machine in the market. For sale by
C. R. PIKE, Agent,
 aug 20 8ipd. Calais Me.

Lime for Sale.

300 BARRELS first quality of LIME, are offered for sale low by
W. L. HICKS,
 July 24.

The gale at Toronto and vicinity was very destructive. The gas works, general hospital and normal school were seriously damaged.—Loss \$100,000.

From Hamilton we learn, that the steamer Acadia, pressure-steamer Transit, and the schooner Florence, were driven ashore during the recent storm.

To MAKE a very strong glue that does not get thick or puffy, dissolve ordinary glue in turpentine, and add a little bit of caoutchouc.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The WEEKLY is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the "Weekly" is read by at least half a million of persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The "Weekly" maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—[Louisville Courier Journal.]

Prospectus for 1874—Seventh Year.

The Aldine,

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL, UNRIVALLED BY ANY OTHER PERIODICAL IN THE WORLD, A REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION OF AMERICAN TASTE.

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of prose, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos besides!

ART DEPARTMENT, 1874.

The illustrations of THE ALDINE have won a world-wide reputation, and in the art-centres of Europe it is an admitted fact that its wood cuts are examples of the highest perfection ever attained. The common prejudice in favor of "steel plates," is rapidly yielding to a more educated and discriminating taste which recognizes the advantages of superior artistic quality with greater facility of production. The wood-cuts of THE ALDINE possess all the delicacy and elaborate finish of the most costly steel plate while they afford a better rendering of the artist's original.

In addition to designs by the members of the National Academy, and other noted American artists, THE ALDINE will reproduce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view of the highest artistic success and greatest general interest. Thus the subscriber to THE ALDINE will, at a trifling cost, enjoy in his own home the pleasures and refining influences of true art.

The quarterly tinted plates for 1874 will be by Thomas Moran and J. D. Woodward. The Christmas issue for 1874 will contain special designs appropriate to the season, by our best artists, and will surpass in attractions any of its predecessors.

PREMIUM FOR 1874.

Every subscriber to THE ALDINE for the year 1874 will receive a pair of chromos. The original pictures were painted in oil for the publishers of THE ALDINE, by Thomas Moran, whose great Colorado picture was purchased by Congress for ten thousand dollars. The subjects were chosen to represent "The East" and "The West." One is a view in the White Mountains, New Hampshire; the other gives the Cliffs of Green River, Wyoming Territory. The difference in the nature of the scenes themselves is a pleasing contrast, and affords a good display of the artists' scope and coloring. The chromos are each worked from thirty distinct plates, and are in size (12x16) and appearance exact fac-similes of the originals. The presentation of a worthy example of American art is a gratification to the subscribers of THE ALDINE, and a bold but peculiarly happy idea, and its successful realization is attested by the following testimonial over the signature of Mr. Moran himself.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20th, 1873.

Messrs. JAMES SUTTON & Co., Gentlemen.—I am delighted with the profits in color of your chromos. They are wonderful reproductions of the original paintings.

Very respectfully,
THOS. MORAN.

TERMS.

\$5 per annum in advance, with 10 Chromos free. For 50 CENTS EXTRA, the chromos will be sent mounted, varnished and prepaid by mail.

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the fac-simile signature of JAMES SUTTON & Co.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

JAMES SUTTON & Co., Publishers,
58 Maiden Lane, New York.

Pennfield, March 25 1873. 3m Collector

PUBLIC NOTICE
Is hereby given, that the following Non-Resident Ratepayers of the Parish of Pennfield, have been assessed as under, for the year 1873; and unless the amounts, together with the cost of advertising is paid within three months, the properties will be sold according to law:—

John G. Woodward,	\$1.48,	\$7.80,	\$9.28.
Helen estate Thos. Shaw,	1.13,	2.00,	3.13
Isaac Woodward,	79,		79

Wm. SHAW,
Culcoter

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."—The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union"

Harper's Weekly.

Splendidly Illustrated.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The WEEKLY is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the "Weekly" is read by at least half a million of persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The "Weekly" maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—[Louisville Courier Journal.]

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1873.

TERMS: HARPER'S WEEKLY, ONE YEAR \$1.00. An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or PAPER will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at \$4.00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for \$2.00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S WEEKLY, MAGAZINE, and PAPER, to one address for one year, \$1.00; or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$2.00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time. The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of charge, for \$7.00 each. A complete set, comprising Sixteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5.25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office address.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the inhabitants of St. Andrews and vicinity, that he has taken the store recently occupied by the late A. D. Stevenson, corner of Water and William Streets, and has removed his stock of

Groceries, FLOUR, PROVISIONS, &C.

into that more central position, where he is prepared to furnish the residents of the town as well as his other customers articles of the first quality, at reasonable prices.

He respectfully returns thanks for former patronage, and solicits a continuance. Having just made large importations, he feels certain of giving general satisfaction. Among the articles are the following:

Flour, Beef, Pork, Raisins, Currants, Biscuit and Crackers, Sugars of all kinds, Confectionery.

Teas of various kinds, Clothing of all kinds, Hats & Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Lattikins, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Canned Fruits in great variety, and other articles too numerous to mention.

CROCKERY.

He has just opened crates and cases of Crockery, Dinner Sets, Tea and Breakfast Sets, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Mugs, and all other articles in this line. No such stock is to be found in the town—call and see for yourselves.

WEATHER STRIPS.

An article necessary for all houses in the winter season especially, and is prepared to furnish without stint.

Articles purchased at his store will be delivered free of charge, at any place within the limits of the town plat.

He is Agent for the "Travelers Accident and Life Insurance Company" of Hartford, and is ready to take risks on life and accident.

First quality articles—and reasonable prices. Country Produce taken in exchange.

W. B. MORRIS,
St. Andrews, Oct 9, 1872.

ROYAL HOTEL,

(FORMERLY STUBBS.)
Opposite Custom House and Public Offices, PRINCE WILLIAM ST., ST. JOHNS, N.B.

During the past winter this house has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished. It will be re-opened on 1st of May next.

Having secured the services of Mr. Charles Watts as Manager, the proprietor trusts that their united efforts for the comfort of their guests will give entire satisfaction.

Terms \$2.00 per day.

THOMAS F. RAYMOND,
Proprietor.

Copartnership.

The Subscribers have this day entered into Professional Copartnership, under the style and firm of

Street & Stevenson,
GEO. D. STEVENSON,
R. R. STEVENSON.

St. Andrews, June 1, 1872.

STREET & STEVENSON,

Barristers and Attorneys at Law,
Solicitors &c.

OFFICES—WATER STREET,
ST. ANDREWS.

RAILROAD HOTEL,

ST. ANDREWS.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to the public for the patronage extended to him since opening the Railroad Hotel. Having purchased the property from Mr. Edward Pleasant, he will CONTINUE THE BUSINESS.

and trusts by attention and efforts to please, to receive a continuance of that patronage so liberally extended to the establishment.

TRANSPORT AND PERMANENT boarders provided with comfortable rooms on reasonable terms.

GOOD STABLE—Experienced and reliable hostlers always on hand. Horses and Carriages to let.

COACHES in attendance on the arrival of Trains and Occasions.

M. CLARKE,
Proprietor.

St. Andrews, April 17, 1872.

REMOVAL.

W. H. WILLIAMSON, ever grateful for the kind support and patronage he has hitherto received, begs to inform his friends that he has removed to the store formerly occupied by Miss Irvine, corner of Water and Edward streets, where he will keep as usual

DRUGS, CHEMICALS
Patent Medicines, Perfumery,
Toilet Articles, Groceries,
Paints, Glass, Putty, and all the articles commonly found in a Drug and Soap.

St. Andrews,

GEO. STEWART, JR.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Chemist and Druggist,
DEALER
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES,
DYE WOODS AND STILLS, SURGICAL
INSTRUMENTS,
Toilet Requisites, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
24 King Street, Saint John, N. B.

Orders from the Country promptly executed. Ships' Medicine Chests Filled and Refilled. Particular attention given to the Preparation of Physicians' Prescriptions.

April 12 72-1y

G. F. STICKNEY,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER.

Has received further supply of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
Chains, Rings, Brooches,
Lockets, studs, Solitaires, Keys, &c.

Electroplated Britannia Metal and British Plate Wares,
Papier Maché, Parian, Spa, Wedgwood and Bohemian Goods

JET AND RUBBER GOODS.
CUTLERY, HARDWARE, EDGE TOOLS,
Toys, FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY,
Together with a general assortment of
House Furnishing & Fancy Goods.
WEDDING RINGS made to order.
July 19 72

JOHN MCCOULL,

GENERAL AGENT,
Commission Merchant,
AND
AUCTIONER.
St. George, N. B.

REFERENCES: Hon. B. R. S. (London, Sur. Genl.), W. White (Genl.), Esq. St. John's; Jas. A. Moran, Esq. Ann. Young, Esq. St. George; Chas. E. C. (Genl.), Esq. St. John's; Murchie, and Davis (Genl.), Esq. St. John's.

GIV, WINE, TEA, &c.
Ex "Choice" from London.

40 Hhds } Best Pale Geneva.
200 Cases }
30 Hhds } Congou Tea.
10 Hhds } London Brown Stout & Pale Ale.
25 Qr Cases } Pale Sherry.
75 Hhds }
31 Ton "Brandram Bros" Best White Lead
4 Hhds } do Baled and Raw
4 qr Cases } Linned Oil.

J. W. STREET,
St. Andrews Hotel Company.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Hotel Company, held on the 16th instant, W. B. MORRIS was appointed Secretary.

R. ROBINSON,
President.

St. Andrews, Oct 24 1872.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
King Street.

Saint Stephen NB
J. NELL, Proprietor

Inserted according to written order or continued till notified, if no written directions.

1 week	2w	3w	1m	2m	3m
1 Inch	\$1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00
2 "	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50
3 "	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
4 "	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50

Advertising by the year as may be agreed on. All letters addressed to this office must be post paid.

"PSYCHOMANCY,"

OR
"SOUL CHARMING."

How can we make and get the love and affection of any person they choose, instantly. This is the grand requirement of a soul charm, for by such a charm, together with a Marriage Charm, you can obtain the love of any person you desire. Write to me, and I will send you a copy of my book, "Psychomancy, or Soul Charming." Address—J. WILLIAMSON, 200, South 2nd St., Philadelphia Pa.

NOTICE.

My wife Mary Ann, having left my bed and board without any just cause, hereby forbids all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contract. JOHN SCAMMON, D.

St. Patrick, Oct. 1, 1873.

HATS & CAPS

IN LARGE VARIETY.

Comprising—the Oxford, Daily Venetian, Duck, and many other styles to name as to mention. Also—the Men's Straw Hats, and the latest styles of the Parisian and Continental together with a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Chicago, Curle, Swatches in Jute and Linen and Bunting, Long Sars and small wares, Ladies' Gents' and childrens B-O-I-S & SHOES, works.

SHIRTS and O-TAMANS.

Shirts, in White and colored, plain, striped and checked. Cottons in bleached and unbleached. Hareck & Miller's White cottons, Brown ditto, stockings, &c.

As my motto is "Small Profits and quick Sales," the above stock shall be sold at the lowest living advance on cost.

Remember the store on the corner of Water and King Streets, and opposite H. O'Neill's Market House.

N. B.—Orders taken for the elegant "Davis Sewing Machine," which has been so celebrated in the United States—a sample of which can be seen at the store. For price and conditions enquire of the subscriber.

S. SHERLOCK,
St. Andrews.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby Given, that the following Non-Resident Property in the Parish of St. George, has been assessed as under for the year 1872, and unless the amount, together with the cost of an advertisement, is paid within three months from this date, the same will be sold according to law:—

Benjamin Hanson Property \$8.40
RONALD CAMPBELL,
St. George, Sept. 28, 1872. Collector.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHAT EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE
One of the original Weed Sewing Machines.

These celebrated Machines are now on sale by the Subscriber, where the public are invited to examine and test for themselves.

JAMES STOOP,
Agent.

Jan 16.

100 Boxes Layer Raisins,
25 Bbls. Dried Apples, very nice. For sale.

GRANULATED SUGAR.

35 Bbls. Boston Granulated Sugar. In Bond or Duty paid.

Vacuum Pan Sugars.
53 Bbls. Domestic Vacuum Pan Sugar, choice quality, just received and for sale at lowest market rates, in Bond or Duty paid.

TODD, CLEWLEY & CO.,
St. Stephen
Canada etc.

6 Hhds } Canada Bitter Ale.
20 qr Cases }
Nov 2, 1872. J. W. STREET

NEW IMPORTATION,

25 Cases "Bridges & Son's" best Stout Porter,
50 Cases "Guinness" Dub in Porter, quarts and pints.

J. W. STREET.

The Standard.

18 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
A. W. Smith,
At his Office, Water Street, St. Andrews, N. B.

TERMS
50 per Annum—if paid in advance.
If not paid till the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted according to written order or continued till notified, if no written directions.

1 week 2w 3w 1m 2m 3m
1 Inch \$1.00 1.50 2.00 2.50 3.00 3.50
2 " 1.50 2.50 3.50 4.50 5.00 5.50
3 " 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 5.50 6.00
4 " 2.50 3.50 4.50 5.50 6.00 6.50

Advertising by the year as may be agreed on. All letters addressed to this office must be post paid.



Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters

is a purely vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, "That they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use VINEGAR BITTERS as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

H. H. McDONALD & Co.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California,
and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bowels are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's VINEGAR BITTERS, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the off-ings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Serofulu, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Glands, Scrophulous Inflammations, Lardaceous Inflammations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Spleen, Biliousness have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plasterers, Typo-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subjected to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS occasionally.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Bores, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Blisters, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scald Head, Scurvy Eruptions, Itch, Scurs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vomiting, no an-helmintics, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

Jaundice.—In all cases of jaundice, rest assured that your liver is not doing its work. The only sensible treatment is to promote the secretion of the bile and favor its removal. For this purpose use VINEGAR BITTERS.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is found your feelings tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

H. H. McDONALD & Co.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California,
and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Original issues in Poor Condition
Best copy available